NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1879.

A FLOOD OF ORATORY IN THE HOUSE. TWO SESSIONS FOR DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL-IMPORTANT CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE-

INCIDENTS IN THE SENATE. The House of Representatives held two sessions yesterday for debate on the Army bill. The principal speakers were Mr. Knott, Mr. Houk, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Robeson, and Mr. Bright. In the Senate, no vote was taken on the resolution of Mr. Hoar, but Mr. Hereford gave notice that he would speak upon it on Monday next. The nominations of Clarence King and Dr. Hamilton have been confirmed.

THE SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE. A SOUTHERN MAN DECLARES THE SOUTH STILL RE-PUBLICAN-ROBESON, KNOTT AND BLACKBURN. IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April S .- In the debate on the political amendments to the Army bill, the advantage still manifestly remains with the Republicans, their opponents having thus far been unable to escape from the corner into which they were driven at the outset by the speech of General Garfield,

The discussion was opened this morning by Representative Knott, of Kentucky, who read the English statute of George II, on the presence of treops at the polls, expressed profound sorrow over the speech of Mr. Frye, gave a long account of military interference in the Kentucky election of 1863, delivered a glowing enlogy upon the late Senator Powell, of that State, and closed with the usual remarks on the reserved rights of the States.

Representative Honk, of Tennessee, a new memher, followed in a speech lasting nearly an hour, taking for his text "The United States are a Nation," It is very seldom indeed that a new and comparatively unknown member succeeds in gaining the attention of the House and holding it as long as Mr. Houk did to-day. During the delivery of his vigorous speech, in which, speaking as a Southern man, he declared that in many sections of the South the only free, fair and peaceable elections that had ever been held were those where the tary authority, he was very outspoken in in his dewhose terrorism has prevented fair elections in a number of States since, as he said, President Grant committed his "great mistake" in 1875, and allowed the election of Federal officers in Mississippi to be conducted under the shot-gun policy. Mr. Houk said he had been in favor of wiping out all statutes enacted as war measures, but the Southern Democracy would not permit this to be done so long as they persist in their unpatriotic and lawless olicy of intimidation and violence. Referring to the fact that there are only three Republican members in the present House from the States which seceded, he claimed that on a fair election a majority of those States would be Republican. He did not claim to be a great constitutional lawyer, but said, "I never saw a Democrat in my life that did not understand the Constitution, whether he could read it or not." Mr. Houk's "stalwart" utterances were

frequent rounds of applause. Representative Robeson, of New-Jersey, spoke next, and in a logical speech of half an hour, devoted to the legal aspects of the case, in reply to Representative Hurd, he drew clearly the distinction between the State power to clothe the voter with the right of suffrage and the power of the General Government to protect him in the exercise of that power in voting for Federal officers. "The attempt which is being made here, and which we are resisting," he said, "is an attempt to take away from the civil authorities the power to keep the Mr. Robeson proved himself a ready and skilful debater, and his speech made an excellent impression on the House. His peroration equalled in eleganence anything that has been heard in the House for many a day.

beartily enjoyed by the Republicans, and elicited

When Representative Blackburn took the floor, there was a hush of expectation, as it had been whispered about that he had since last Saturday been preparing himself to demolish the speech of General Garfield. He began by stating a proposition which has, he said, been accepted since the foundation of the Government, that the House of Representatives alone has the power to control or limit the use of the Army by withholding supplies. He claimed that more than one-third of the statutes now in force relating to the Army have been enacted as riders on appropriation bills. Secretary Evarts was on the floor of the House when General Garfield spoke last Saturday, and Mr. Blackburn excited much merriment among Republicans by charging that the Secretary's presence and his evident approval of the speech were meant to "intimodate and overawe" the Democrats. It was noted that when Mr. Blackburn had occasion to refer to Louisiana he did so by saying that "she is, thank God, a sovereign State in the Confederacy," After a enlogy on Senator Powell Mr. Blackburn concluded by declaring that the Democrats have determined to carry out their purpose to sweep from the statute books every law enacted as a war measure, that they will sit here till the 3d of March, 1881, before they will yield, and that any Democrat who fails them now will prove himself "a coward and a craven," "The gage of battle," he said, "is laid down. Lift it when you please," As a rhetorical, if not as a logical effort, the speech of the distinguished Kentucky Representative was worthy of his high reputation, and at its close he received many hearty congratulations from his political friends.

Representative Gibson of Louisiana, followed, but was on the floor of the House when General Garfield

many hearty congratulations from his political friends.
Representative Gibson, of Louisiana, followed, but as the hour for recess was near he had few histeners. The House having ordered a night session for debate on the Army bill, about fifty Representatives gathered at the Capitol this evening and listened to specches by Representative Barber, a new member from one of the Cheago Districts; by Representative Reagan, of Texas, who read a long, dull effusion, in which he expressed the belief that the President will approve the appropriation bills with the political amendments; by General Hawk, of Illinois, a man who lost a leg in the Union service; and by Representative Bright, of Tennessee, who if he thinks them vicious or unconstitutional, and declared that "force and freedem cannot dwell to-gether." The House then took a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A STORY ABOUT SENATOR BRUCE. THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS ASSERTING THAT HE IS SEEKING DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCES-THE REPORT

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.I WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Senator Bruce says that the story published in the Democratic papers of this morning to the effect that he feels slighted by the treatment of Republican Senators and is seeking air of the Democrats to effect certain purposes in the interest of the colored people, is entirely without founda-tion. Senator Brace has received a number of letters from colored men asking him to move for the investigation of the Freedmen's Bank busines This he sometime ago resolved to do, and he prepared a resolution to be offered in the Senate moving for the appointment of a special investigating committee, Mentioning his intention casually another Republican Senator he was reminded that the Democrats might not see fit, even if they granted the committee, to make Senator Bruce the chairman. Senator Bruce thereupon asked a prominent Democratic Senator if his party Would depart from the universal custom in such cases and refuse to give the chairmanship of the

committee to him. If so, Senator Bruce said he

would have nothing to do with the matter. He was assured by the Democrats that the usual plan would not be departed from and that he would be placed in charge of the investigation if he should offer the resolution upon which it was founded. This he expects to do in a few days. Senator Bruce says he declined to serve on the Pensions Committee because he wanted to devote his time to the Pensions.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS. most monotonous and least satisfactory branch of the whole work of the Senate.

CLARENCE KING CONFIRMED. THE NOMINATIONS OF DR. HAMILTON AND GENERAL

STROTHER ALSO APPROVED BY THE SENATE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Washington, April 3.-The executive session of the Senate lasted about two hours this afternoon, during which a number of appointments were confirmed. The most important were those of Clarence King to be Director of Surveys, Dr. Hamilton to be Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, and General Strother (Porte Crayon) to be Consul-General to Mexico.

A long debate occurred upon the confirmation of Mr. King. The principal objection urged was that as a mining expert he had charged and received enormous fees from private persons for his services while he was at the same time drawing a salary from the Government. The charge was fully met by the friends of Mr. King. It was shown that he had not in any manner neglected his public duties or taken advantage of his public position to further his personal schemes, while his eminent fitness for the position was fully set forth. Senators Voorhees and Logan were foremost in opposition to Mr. King's confirmation, but the probable result became so apparent during the debate that no division was

No especial effort was made to defeat the confir-No especial effort was made to defeat the confirmation of Dr. Hamilton or General Strother. With regard to the latter, an effort has been made from some quarter during the last few days to injure his prospects by circulating among the Southern Senators the story that as chief of General Hunter's staff during the war, General Strother was responsible for the burning of houses, etc. The story was not considered worthy of serious attention

HEREFORD UNDERTAKES A BIG TASK. HE PROPOSES TO REPLY TO SENATOR HOAR ON

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Senator Blaine, for some reason, did not call up the Hoar resolution to-day, as he announced his intention to. Perhaps it was because the Democrats have decided themselves to take it up. Senator Hereford, of West Virginia, marks upon the resolution on Monday next, and he will probably attempt the impossible task of replying to Senator Hoar's speech. Senator Hereford is a pompous little man of fair business attainments, but no debater. His especial mission in public life is to secure appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors in West Virginia. While the last Eiver and Harbor bill was pending in the Senate, Senator Coukling made some slighting references to streams of which the maximum depth was only twenty inches. Senator Hereford, who is a brave little man, and ready to tackle anybody on any question, asked the Senator from New-York where he would get his water for the big streams if it were not for the little ones. This was unanswerable, and the Senator got his appropriations.

HILL'S DEFINITION OF "OTHERWISE." AN INTERPRETATION OF THE WORD WHICH ASTON-ISHED MR. EDMUNDS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 3 .- Senator Hill is an able lawyer and an ingenious man. In the brief preliminary debate which took place to-day on the election case of Mr. Bell, from New-Hampshire, Mr. Hill gave a novel meaning to the word "otherwise." from the Constitution where Governors are authorized to fill vacancies which happen from "death, resignation or otherwise." he held that the meaning of the clause is to limit the power of the Governor to make appointments only in cases where a vacancy has occurred by the death, resignation or expulsion of an incumbent. Probably no other man in Congress could have made so much out of such slim materials. Senator Edmunds said that it was a new idea to him that "otherwise" should mean "in a similar maner. He had always supposed it meant "in some other manner."

BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION. Washington, April 3 .- The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the ninety-fourth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 3d day of July next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are the bonds: Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1867; \$50, No. 117,001 to No. 123,000, both incusive; \$100, No. 220,001 to No. 234,000, both inclusive; \$500, No. 112,001 to No. 115,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 203,001 to No. 213,000, both inclusive; total coupon bonds, \$7,000,000.

Registered bonds, "redecumble at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of July, 1872"; \$5,000 —No. 16,451 to No. 17,050, both inclusive. Total registered bonds, \$3,000,000. Aggregate, \$10,000,000.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND CHECKS. THE PAYMENT OF APRIL INTEREST NO LIGHT MAT-TER FOR THE CLERKS-THE LABOR CREATED BY

THE 4 PER CENT LOAN. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The dividend of interest due April 1 on the 4 per cent consols amounts to about \$5,000,000, one-third of which is coupon interest. The registered portion calls for 35,000 checks to be drawn by the United States Treasurer. and transmitted by him to the payees. About 73,000 registered bonds have been issued during the present quarter, and 203,000 coupon With each holder of registered certificates a ledger account is opened, requiring now twenty-five volumes. The dividend schedule prepared in the loan division of the Register's office is an abstract of these credit balances which in aggregate must agree with the amount outstanding. The present schedule contains about 1,700 closely printed pages.

Since the 1st of January the daily subscriptions for bonds have averaged nearly \$5,000,000, and the limited force of the division of issue has been taxed to its utmost in filling orders and the posting of over 1,000 pages of journal entries, the latter requiring four relays working the entire day and night. Of course the community at large is little conversant with the details of issues, and the unavoidable delays in making returns have been as source of annoyance to the department, as well as to subscribers. The rapid funding of the 5-20s has doubtless been as much a matter of surprise as of satisfaction to the Secretary, and whether regarded as a result of the Resumption Act or the seeking of a secure investment for small savings, is no less a cause of congratulation to all concerned. contains about 1,700 closely printed pages.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, April 3, 1879. The counsel for Mrs. Oliver have already applied for a new trial. Should the motion be refused the case will

new trial. Should the motion be reclused the case with be heard by three judges in General Term, and the Chief Justice, under the recent act of Congress, will not sit on the appeal from his own ruling. The Sanata Foreign Relations Committee did not meet this morning, although it was the time for the regular weekly meeting. No action has yet been taken by the committee concerning the nominations of Messis. White and Logan for the German and Central Ameri-can Missions.

The President, Secretary Thompson, Mr. Easby, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Mr. Webb Haves and several ladies, left the Navy Yard at noon to-day on board the Tailapoosa for a trip down the Potomac, to exhibit a patent ventilating apparatus that has been put into that vessel.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that Section ,400 of the Revised Statutes, requiring the owners of private land claims to pay for the survey of their lands private land claims to pay the first of the act of congress March 3, 1875, and that the provisions of said Section 2,400 having been sub-tainfully remacted in the appropriation act of July 31, 1876, it must be regarded as permanent legislation and unrepealed.

A meeting of the Wailace Committee is called for tonerrow morning, when Sidney P. Austin, treasurer of the Republican Congressional Committee, will probable examined. Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, chafring of the Democratic Campaign Committee, General Duncan S. Walker, its secretary, and James E. Hervey formerly its secretary, have been submoded as witnesse at the request of the Republicans.

The Secretary of the interior has ordered the restoration of certain pension claim agents to practice. They

Whitaker, Congressman-elect, from San Francisco to

of the House, shows that the whole distance was covered in four days, fourteen hours and thirty minute, actual running time. The speed of the train averaged thirty-one miles an hour between San Frucisco and Ogden, and fifty-one miles per hour between Cheyenne and Sydney. The time is the quickest ever made between the Pacific and the Atlantic States.

NOMINATIONS. Washington, April 3 .- The President sent

the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Isaac W. Roberts to be Postmaster at Montgomery, Ala. Navy-Medical Inspector Thomas J. Turner to be Medical Director; Surgeon Charles H. Burbank to be Inspector, Passed Assistant Surgeon Melanethon L. Ruth to be Surgeon,

CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, April 3 .- The Senate in exec-

Consult-Geneval.—David H. Strother, of Western Virginia, at City of Mexico; James Riley Weaver, of West Virginia, at Vienna.

Consults—John M. Wilson, of Ohio, at Panama; William L. Scruggs, of Georgia, at Omoa and Truxillo; Henry Dithmat. of New York, at Breakay; John M. Morton, of California, at Honolulu; George—croggs, of Himols, at Hamburg; John Harris, of Pennsylvania, at Vends. Honolulii: George - croggs, of Himols, at Hamburg; John Harris, of Pennsylvania, at Venice. Clarence King, of New York, to be Director of the Geologi-Survey.

John B. Hamilton, of Illinois, to be Supervising Surgeon
to United States Marine Hospital Service,
littam J. Pedlock, of Illinois, to be an Indian Inspector,
ero Newell of Michigan, to be an Indian Agent for the
shud Agency.

Releans Marine Service - second Lioutenant Oscar C. Hat. let, to be first heutenant; Third-Lieutenant M. Grant Wood-Ward, to be second-lieutenant; Third-Lieutenant Edmund Burke, to be second-lieutenant.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW-YORK.

A TALK WITH JACKSON S. SCHULTZ. THE BUILDING TO BE A PERMANENT-NO ENCROACH-

MENT ON CENTRAL PARK-PLANS FOR MAKING EST THOUGHT AND INVENTION.

"The newspapers are all wrong about my plans for a World's Fair in New-York," said Jackson S. Schultz, vesterday, "We do not want to put any permanent structures in Central Park. Our idea is to take Manhattan Square, enlarge the Museum of Natural History to a size sufficient for its future growth, and make that our permanent fireproof building for the display of paintings, statuary and highly artistic manufactures. We would put up he iron frame and fill in the walls cheaply, and after the close of the Exhibition turn the building over to the Museum. Only the temporary structures would go in the Park. For them we want the two open spaces at the lower end of the Park known as the Ball Ground and the Sheep Pasture, containing altogether about 100 acres. There are few trees on this treet, and I am told by a landscape gardener that all we would have to remove could be replaced for \$2,000."

" How much consideration has been given to the question of a site ?" Mr. Schultz was asked. " The whole movement is immature as yet. It grew out of a dinner-party at Judge Hilton's to which a large number of wealthy and public-spirited gentlemen were invited. I believe I was the poorest man in the company. We talked the matter over, and appointed committees. One of the committees, composed of Colonel Hoe, Mr. Tiffany, Mr. Cleveland, ex-Mayor Vance and myself, took carriages and drove about looking at every location suggested. We concluded that Manhattan Square and the portion of the Park close at hand was not only the best but the only feasible site. Now, the question is, are the people of New-York willing to give up for two or three years a portion of the Park which they scarcely use at all for the sake of having an Exhibition? If they are not, then we had better

let the whole matter drop." "You think, then, there would be no great damage done the Park †" "None at all that could not be readily remedied. We need not even put a fence around the buildings. The entrances would be on Eighth-ave., and the rear could be guarded by a few policemen. Goods and materials could be brought in on tracks laid on the sunken road at Sixty-sixth-st, and hoisted up to the grounds."

"What is the general idea of the committee as to the organization of the Exhibition ?" "We would like to make it different from the mammoth affairs of the past-smaller and more choice; not to permit it to be an advertising show of old and familiar objects. Perhaps we should exclude everything not

objects. Perhaps we should exclude everything not new within the past ten years, or not improved within that time, so as to make it a display of the world's freshest thought and invention."

"What is expected to be the financial basis for the enterprise?" "Probably we could not expect the Government to do more for us than it did for the Centennial Exhibition—loan us \$1,500,000 and take the chances for getting it back from the profits. I hardly think the city would give us more than we would agree to put in the permanent building. The money needed would be mainly raised by subscription right here in New-York. From the interest shown already I think there would be no trouble in raising it. The Exhibition would not be nearly as expensive as that at Philadelphia. It would be smaller, but more brilliant and instructive."

"Do you contemplate Government supervision?" "Yes; that we must have to insure the cooperation of foreign nations. If the enterprise moves off well, Congress will be asked to pass an act next Winter."

As to the date?" "I favor 1885, unless the Germans should decide to have an Exhibition that year. If they should, then I would say 1887. The committee fixed on 1883 the other day. I was not present at the meeting. I have never thought we could get up an Exhibition properly in so short a

Mr. Schultz said in conclusion that the Exhibi-Mr. Schultz said in conclusion that the Extribi-tion movement is attracting a great deal of attention already. Everyday he receives letters from people who have suggestions to make or from people who apoly for employment, imagining the enterprise to be already organized.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

A DAY FULL OF BUSINESS AT NEWBURG. NEWBURG, April 3.-This was the second L. M. Vincent, Treasurer, reported as folcrease of superannuated fund by legacies last year, \$1,400; amount of interest for distribution to needy preachers, \$1,336 45. D. L. Marks, S. I. Ferguson and A. K. Sandford were reclected trustees, and A. A. Ferguson was elected to fill the unexpired term of William P. Abbot, deceased. The following were continued on trial: William S. Blake, Herace W. Byrnes, William Colden, Pascal P. Harrower, Hennian L. Heroy, Frank C. Morgan, George W. Torbush, William Green, Fields Hermance, John McConnell, Robert White, and Silvio Stazzio, whose field of labor is in Italy. The character and qualifications of the following-named deacons were approved : Messrs, O. A. Merchant, J. M. Corntsu, Edward Hunt, A. Stephens, J. F. Buxton, G. H. Smith, who will be ordained Sunday. A. K. Sanford, the Presiding Elder of Poughkeepie District, reported upon the condition of the churches of that district. The Rev. W. M. Chepp, whose healta has failed, was placed on the superannuated list. He entered the uninistry in 1872. The Rev. Dr. A. M. Osborn, who entered the Methodist ministry in 1829, preached his semi centennial discourse this afternoon.

NEW-YORK EAST METHODIST CONFERENCE. NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 3 .- At the New-York East Conference to-day the charges against the Rev. Seneca Howland, of Islip, L. I., were referred to a committee for investigation. An invitation was accepted from President Porter to visit Yale College.

J. B. Merwin, J. O. Worth and J. A. Hubbell were trustees to receive \$1,500, left by the late Jane E. Miltrustees to receive \$1,500, left by the late Jane E. Miller, of Brooklyn, for the benefit of superannuated and worn out immisters of New-York East Methodist Episcopal Conference. The agent of the Methodist Book Conference in the concern in good condition. Addresses were mide in favor of the increase of missionary service, and the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Atianta, Ga., told of the needs of Methodism in the South. The Rev. J. S. Chadwick was transferred from the New Jersey Conference to this, and the Rev. F. J. Ware from this Conference to Nebraska.

FIRST COLUMN OF THE LONG BRANCH PIER.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 3 .- A large number of gentlemen from New-York, Philadelphia and other cities were present at Long Branch this afternoon sions Committee because he wanted to devote his time to the Freedmen's Bank investigation, and because the work of the Fensions Committee, upon which he had already served four years, was the National Democratic Committee to bring Mr. John to winess the sinking of the first tubular free pite of the ocean pier. There was a heavy sea, and the pite was driven home by hydraulic pressure in two hours. A suff northwest wind, with sleet and rain, prevailed all National Democratic Committee to bring Mr. John to with sleet and rain, prevailed all day from Sandy Hook to Sea Girt.

PROSPECTS OF APPORTIONMENT. AN ACCEPTABLE BILL TO BE INTRODUCED TO-DAY

HARMONY ON APPORTIONMENT.

by the Senate and Assembly to consider the differences of the two bodies in relation to the reapportionment of the Senate and Assembly Districts of the State agreed upon a bill to-night unanimously. As the bill is apparently acceptable to the Democrats, and also many Republicans, it is probable that will be passed, and thus be the first one which will have reached the Governor since the duty of making an apportionment fell upon the Legislature in 1876. It is predicted that the compromise bill will pass both Houses to-morrow. In framing the present bill the conference committees usually followed the lines of the Assembly bill where it applied to Assembly Districts, and of the Senate bill when the Senate Districts were considered. The Assembly apportionment remains almost the same with most counties as under the present law. The following counties lose one member each: Wayne, Madison, Oneida, Ontario, Oswego, Delaware and Co-York and Brooklyn, three members each; Monfour members in the future and Brooklyn twelve. New-York is also given two more Senators and Brooklyn one. The division of Senators is as follows by

strict I.—Suffolk and Queens Counties. . III. and IV.—Kinga. —Richmond County and several Wards in New-

R GHY.
I. VII., VIII., IX., X. and XL—New-York City.
II.—Westchester and Reckland.
III.—Putan, Dutchess and Columbia.
IV.—Orange and Sullivan.

XIII.—Pattoan, Ditteless and Columbia.
XIV.—Orange and Sullivan.
XV.—Greene and Ulster.
XVI.—Abany.
XVII.—Rensectaer and Washington.
XVIII.—Essex, Clinton and Warren.
XIX.—Soratoga, Schenectady, Fulton and Hamilton

THE RIVAL ELEVATED RAILROADS. EVIDENCE HEARD YESTERDAY-THE COMMITTEE TO

ALBANY, April 3.—The Metropolitan and the New-York Elevated Railroads carried their differeners concerning the Chatham-square crossing before the Assembly Committee on Railroads to-day. Some time ago Mr. Bradley introduced a bill forbidding the In favor of the passage of this bill there appeared Cyrus W. Field, David Dudley Field and Chief Eugineer Katte, of the Elevated Railroad; the Metropolitan Road being represented in opposition by General John McCook and by several engineers who are deemed experts in railroad management. The engineers testified that by the interlocking system adopted by the Metropolitan Road there could be no danger at the crossing. They were subjected to a sovere cross-examination by David Dudley Field, and under his questioning admitted that much of the safety of passengers would depend upon the locomotive engineers' obeying the signals implicitly. C. H. Jackson, one of the witnesses, said that he thought ninety trains an hour each way could pass a given point during the hours of greatest travel. At this rate 13,000 persons would be transported past each hour. For precaution's sake the two switchmen at the Chaitham-square crossing, who would control the movements of all trains by a system of levers, ought to be changed every hour. The mental and physical strain of such a position would be very severe. The members of the committee finally resolved to go to New-York and inspect the dangerous place, and also the interlocking system of the Metropolitan Road. The committee will assemble for this purpose at the Metropolitan Hotel at 10 a. m. on Saturday next. Metropolitan Road being represented in oppo-

RAILROAD INTERESTS. THE TUNNEL BILL RECEIVED WITH FAVOR-RAPID

from Jersey City to New-York received favorable consideration in the Assembly to-day. Some opposition to the scheme has been expected from the New-York Contral Railroad, but so far it has done nothing hostile. In the short debute to-day, Mr. Travis, of Westchester County, asked Dr. Hayes what railroad was "back of the bill." Dr. Hayes answered that he alone was "back of the bill." Erastus Brooks said that for himself he would say that he hoped some railroad was " back of the bill." It needed a wealthy corporation to take advantage of the permission given in the bill. It would add greatly to the commercial facilities of New York City if a railroad tunnel were built. Then Western products could be brought directly into the

THE AUBURN PRISON INQUIRY. MOSES EXPLAINS THE "ACCIDENTS" WHICH LED TO HIS APPOINTMENT-MR. OLCOTT EXAMINED.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 3 .- The search for the motives that led Superintendent Pilsbury to remove suddenly Warden Wells, of Auburn Prison, and replace him by William J. Moses, a man wholly unacquainted at the time with prison management, but an active member of the Democratic State Committee, was continued by the Senate Investigating Committee to-day. Warden Moses and Controller Olcott were ex-ammed. Mr. Moses testified to a remarkable tide of good fortune; to an accidental journey to Albany, an accidental meeting with Smith M. Weed, an accidental talk about Auburn Prison with Audito Schnyler, a casual meeting with Controller Olcott, and finally his unexpected appointment as Warden of Au burn Prison by Superintendent Plisbury. He also denied stoutly that there were any negotiations concerning his vote in Mr. Tilden's behalf in the State Commit

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

- THE REPRESENTATION OF NEW-YORK IN-

The Committees of the House and Senate have agreed upon an Apportionment bill which will probably pass to-day. It gives this city three more Assemblymen and two more Senators. Richmond County will, however, share in the election of one of the Senators. The Auburn Prison inquiry was resumed yesterday. Mr. Moses related several "accidental" circumstances which preceded his appointment. The Committee on Railroads heard evidence regarding the proposed crossing of the elevated lines at Chathamsquare. The Hop, Hamilton Fish visited the Legis-BILL AGREED UPON BY THE SENATE AND AS-

SEMBLY COMMITTEES-TWO MORE SENATORS GIVEN TO NEW-YORK.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Albany, April 3.—The committees appointed

XI.—Delaware, Chenango and Schoharle,
XII.—Oncolda,
XIII.—Madison, Otsego and Herkimer,
XIV.—Jefferson and Cortland,
XV.—Jefferson and Oswego,
XVI.—Stephen, Schuyler, Yates and Seneca,
XVII.—Wayne, Ontario and Cayuga,
XIX.—Monice and Orleans,
XX.—Wooming, Genesse, Livingaton and Ningara,
XX.—Erie,
XXII.—Chengangua, Cattarangus and Allegany,

XXXI.—Eric.
XXXII.—Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany.
The Democrats believe that the New-York Senate Dislets are arranged so that the Republican party can
rry two districts and have a good enance of securing
tother district. They say that they will revenge
emselves by having the Board of Aldermen of Newpork so arrange the Assembly Districts that not a Reblican Assemblyman shall be sent from the city to
heavy.

VISIT NEW-YORK.

TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

ALBANY, April 3.—The proposed tunnel ern products could be brought directly into the city. He hoped the New-York Central would not oppose the bill. Mr. Bradley, of Westchester County, a valuable new member, said that he was one of several gentlemen who spent \$100,000 in building part of an underground railroad in New-York. He was therefore well acquainted with the subject. He had very carefully assumed the bill and had found nothing in it against the public interest. Chicago had twenty-six railroads which entered her limits, while New-York had only three. The bill would unquestionably increase the facilities of commerce in New-York. The bill was ordered to a third reading by a large vote. It will doubtless be passed by a large unjocity.

reading by a large vote. It will doubtless be passed by a large insjorty.

Another railroad project occupied the attention of the Assembly for over two hours. This was Mr. Ogden's bill authorizing the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, of Brooklyn, to build an elevated railroad on Atlantic Avenue from the South Ferry castward. Mr. Strahan argued that it was not a Constitutional measure. He said that it was an atlempt to evade the Constitutional Amendments that the Legislatore should not charter any more railroads. The Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company was not incorporated with a view to its building an elevated railroad. The bill was an extension of its charter which was not lawful. Mr. Ogden chained that his bill was wholly constitutional. Speeches were also made by Mr. Flynn, in opposition; and by Mr. Douglass, Mr. Braman, Mr. Knowles and others. In favor of the bill, which was finally ordered to a third reading by a large vote.

effect December 1, 1878. The subject of my appointment was first mentioned to me about the 18th of November by Superintendent Prisbury, in the City of Albany. The da, of the week was on Monday. The day following Mr. Wells's visit to Albany, I was here in Albany on mentioned a number of times during the past few years. Nothing was said to me about the appointment years. Nothing was said to me about the appointment until the Saturday previous, when I was spoken to by the Auditor of the Canal Department, and by the Hon. Charles S. Beardsley, an ex-member of Assembly, who now resides in New York City. I was elected a member of the Democratic State Committee on the 25th of September. This committee met in New-York City October S. 1878, for organization. A person was sent up from New-York to Auburn the week before the organization of that committee, to see how I atood on the organization idd not say to any person that if I voted a certain way at that organization I would receive the narronage of Auburn Ptison; reached New-York on Monday to attend the meeting of the Democratic General Committee. I met a man there by agreement at French's Hotel; not a at that organization I would receive the narronage of Anburn Prison; reached New York on Monday to attend the meeting of the Democratic General Committee. I met a man there by agreement at French's Hotel; not a gettleman. This man introduced another man who was anxious to have me vote for Mr. Purcell for chairman; did not say in substance to that man that I had been cheated once by that party whom the man represented, and that I would not be caught in that way again. There was nothing said about my stopping at Athany on my way to New York to attend the meeting of the State Committee. He did not say he must consult another party before he could give me any answer. I stopped at Adany over Sunday with Mrs. Deforest's family. The Saturday I met Smith M. Weed the meeting was purely accidental. Mr. Pisbury sent word on that Saturday by Controller Olcott that he wanted to see me on Monday. The business which called me to Albany was of a strictly private nature, and the other occurrences which followed my visit to Albany were purely accidental. I am editor of a Democratic paper; nover had any experience in prison management.

To Mr. McCartiny—I told Mr. Ross I should stop at French's Hotel in New-York, and he possibly told that man in New York where I might be found. I supposed Mr. Pilabury wanted to see me about the Anburn prison Appeintment. All the meidents and meetings here on that Saturday were remarkable and very musual, a strange concatenation of favorable circumstances. I think Mr. Weed resides in Plattabury. Mr. Beardeley in New-York, Mr. Olcott in Albany and myself in Anburn.

To Mr. Jacobs—My call at the Auburn.

To Mr. Jacobs—My call at the Auburn.

Frederick P. Olcott, Controller, sworn: Reside at Albany; delivered a message to Mr. Moses one Saturday

atternoon asking him to meet Superintenders on Menday at 11 a. m.; was in favor of the removal of Mr. Wells. Before the Constitutional Amendment went into effect Auburn Prison was a most prosperous one. Superintendent Prisons and the witness consulted about the prisons, Witness complained constantly of the results reached by Agent Wells. I think that Moses improved the management of the prison. I don't recall stating to anybody on the day he Senste committee met that the tovernur had Superintendent Phisbury's resignation in his possession. Mr. Olcott asked if the committee wanted to ask any questions about the pointeal aspect of the change, but the committee decided that they did not. Here the examination rested until next Tuesday.

GENERAL COMMITTEE WORK. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Assembly Judiciary committee will report favorably to-morrow Mr. Sheard's Bankrupt Law, which is an elaborate attempt to prevent frauds by bankrupts in the disposal of their property. Its chief feature is the abolition of the present right to give preference to certain creditors in the division of property. The same committee will also report favorably Mr. Trowbridge's bill awarding damages to the extent of 2 per cent of the value of their property to property-owners along the line of streets in Brooklyn whereon elevated railroads may be built. The Senate Judiciary Committee considered the bill extending the time for the completion of the bridge over Biackwell's Liand. Senator Hogan op-posed the passage of the bill on the ground that the com-pany had never availed themselves of their charter; that there was only a small amount in their treasury; that they had not acquired any property on Mannattan Island, and that their sole possessions were some plans and specifications.

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. FISH. THE PX-GOVERNOR RECEIVED WITH MARKED DIS-

TINCTION. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 3.-Ex-Governor Fish visited the Legislature to-day. Mr. Husted called attention to his presence in the chamber, and after briefly alluding to his distinguished services, moved that the privileges of the floor be extended to him, and that the House take a recess of fifteen minutes, in order that members might exchange personal courtesies with him. The motion was carried, and the members passed the time in paying their respects to Mr. Fish. The Senate also took a recess in compliment to Mr. Fish.

A TAMMANY VIEW OF POLITICS.

The Tammany General Committee met in its hail last night, to adopt an address drafted by the Committee on Organization, embodying the opinion of the Tammany Democrats on National, city and State issues. The address begins by commending the action of the Democratic Representatives in Congress in demanding the law relating to Federal Supervisors of Elections. The other acts of the Democratic Congressmen are commended, and the statement made that on the broad grounds of principle the Democrats of all sections are united, and stand together one and inseparable, and

woe to the men who attempt to divide the party.' The Democrats who combined with Republicans to defeat Augustus Schell are denounced as disgraceful and corrupt. The address further states that one of its first results appears in an attempt on the part of the Mayor to degrade honest and capable Democrats from the Police Board, without a fair, just, or constitutional hear ing, in order to fill their places with members of his own political faction. Another of its results is shown own political metion. Another on its feature is shown in efforts to remove the Register and County Clerk, both men of high character and unimpeachable record. "We appeal to the Democrats of the whole State to units in protesting against these pernicious and fatal proceedings. We appeal to you, Democrats of the Empire State, to unite with us in mistring that while the Presiby shall never again be secured by fraud, the innation to that great office by the Democratic shall pever be captured by cuuning, nor bought

with gold."

The address was signed by W. H. Quincy, Thomas L. Pirtner and Henry B. Todd. Charles W. Brooke made an address, after which the organization adjourned.

THE HEALTH OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3 .- An auxiliary Sanitars Association composed of loading merchants, with Charles A. Whitney as president, and Dr. C. B. White as sanitary director, has been organized to cooperate with the municipal and health authorities in an active, energette and unremitting effort to preserve the present unexampled good health of the city throughout the Sum-mer. Dr. White was for seven years president of the Board of Health, and is one of the most emment sam-

MADAME BONAPARTE UNCONSCIOUS.

BALTIMORE, April 3 .- At midnight to-night there is apparently no change in the condition of Madame Patterson-Bonaparte. She continues unconclous. She is kept alive by stimulants, but is beyond possibility of recovery. Her death may occur at any

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. JOHN P. PHAIR REPRIEVED.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 3.—Governor Proctor has re-rieved John P. Phair for six days, to allow counsel an oppor-unity of going before two judges of the Supreme Court, THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A LITTLE BOY.
BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3.—Robert Sharp was arested to high to complaint of the Coroner. His son, five ears old, died festerday under suspicious circumstances you play is suspected.

THE MYSTERIOUS BODY IDENTIFIED. THE MYSTERIOUS BODY IDENTIFIED.

BOSTON, April 3.—The authorities of Lynn are assured that the body of the murdered woman found in the sangus liver, is that of Jenue P. Clarke. The body will probably be brought to Boston to morrow.

FOUR TENNESSEE STILLS BEOKEN UP.
NASHVILLE, Fenn., April 3.—Collector Woodcock today received information from Wayne County that four libeit distilleries had been destroyed, and that much trouble was experienced in enforcing the revence laws.

PROMPT CONVICTION OF TWO MURDERERS.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3.—In the Superior Conricody, Hamilu, the State Prison manderer of Wells Shipman,
was found guilty of morder in the first degree, and sent-ence
to be hanged on May 28, 1890. Davis, the prison watchman
lambin's fellow conspirator, was found guilty of murder in

A WEEPING FAREWELL AT THE SCAFFOLD.

A WEEPING FAREWELL AT THE SCAFFOLD.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 3.—Walter Warson was hanged at Sewpert, Ind., today for the murder of Erra Compton in January last. The presider was accompanied to the scaffold by his young wife, who took her leave weeping bitterly. Walson was caim and self-controlled. He experienced reingion a few days ago.

A NABROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

NORWICH, Cours, April 3.—A son of John Shingman while squasting a belt at the Norwich Pistol shop to-day, was caught by a shaft making 180 revolutions a minate, He whired around it thirty or furly times. On one side the ghaft was only twenty one lickes from the wall. Shartuc's mose and Jaw and four ribs were broken, but it is believed that he will recover.

A LARGE DECREE OF JUDGMENT.

that he will recover.

A LARGE DECREE OF JUDGMENT, PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The Master in Chancery than that he accidentally met Mr. Moses in the State House, and told him that Mr. Phisbury would like to see him.

THE TESTIMONY.

William J. Moses was called and sworn: Am agent and Warden at Auburn Prison. My appointment took that he pays to his assignee, for creditors, the sum of \$1.58, 288.57, which was due June 30, 1875. The decree includes interest on the notes used by Ervin.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. PERU AND CHILI AT WAR.

AN IMPORTANT ALLIANCE FORMED.

BOLIVIA AIDED BY HER MORE POWERFUL NEIGHBOR -CAUSES OF THE CONFLICT. Peru has entered into an alliance with Bolivia, and both nations have declared war against Chili. The quarrel which has led to this conflict arises from the transfer of certain territory to Bolivia on condition that she would not tax the Chilians residing therein. Bolivia ceased to impose taxation, but confiscated certain nitrate works owned by a Chilian company. Chili retaliated by sending troops into Bolivia. Peru offered to mediate, but her offices were not ac-

cepted. The alliance has followed. ALLIANCE OF PERU AND BOLIVIA. JOINT DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST CHILL. LONDON, Thursday, April 3, 1879. Reuter's Telegram Company has received the fol-

owing dispatch: VALPARAISO, April 2, via Rie Janeire. Peru and Bolivia have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance, and both countries have de-clared war against Chill.

THE BRITISH FINANCES.

THE GOVERNMENT DEPINES ITS FISCAL POLICY-TAXATION INCREASED SLIGHTLY,

LONDON, Thursday, April 3, 1879. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented the Budget in the House of Commons to-night. He states that last year's revenue amounted to £83,116,000 and the expenditures to \$85,407,800. The latter included the credit for the Zulu war and the other supplementary estimates. The expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1880, is estimated at £81,153,000, and the revenue at £83,055, further provision for the Zalu War, nor the payment of further provision for the Zala War, nor the payment of the Exchequer bonds; but the Chancellor hopes the surplus may prove sufficient to meet the Zala excenses and to cancel £500,000 of the Exchequer bonds, leaving £4,750,000 of bonds from last year's vote for £0,000,000 credit to be provided for The tobacco duty is readjusted in such a manner as to add 2 pence per pound on eigars. The duty on the anid the incomestax are not changed, the present condition of the country not being such as to mailty additional taxation. As an alternative, Sir Stafford Northcote prefers to ask for power to renew such amounts of the Exchequer bonds as may be required over another year, leaving the saiking fund untouched. The £2,000,000 proposed to be advanced to India for the expenses of the Afgian war do not figure in the Endact. They will be regarded as a loan repayable in seven annual instalments.

stainents.
Mr. Gladstone deprecated the immediate discussion of
the Budget.
The resolution relative to the increase of the duty on
clears was adopted, and the debate was adjourned.

FRENCH REPUBLICANS GAINING. NO OPPOSITION TO REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS-COMING FRENCH ELEC-

Although supplementary elections for memers of the French Chamber of Deputies will take place in eighteen departments on Sunday next, the Con servatives have only started candidates in three of them. This fact is considered to speak volumes for the growing strength of the Republican Administra-

FRENCH MAYORS CENSURED. The Government have consured several Sub-Prefects and Mayors of the Department of Seine-et-Loire, who permitted the De Broglie protest against the vote of cen-sure to be posted, and then ordered its instant removal, THE COMMUNISTS DEFIANT.

publish a manifesto of the Communists at Geneva, callng upon the proscribed Frenchmen to spurn the elemency accorded to a portion of their number under the French Government's perverted interpretation of the Amnesty bill. The same journals publish a letter from M. Elisée Reclus, saying he would be the vilest of men if the first use made of his recovered rights were not to declare his respect and affection for his compan-ions who still people the prisons and convict settlements of New-Caledonia.

BRITISH BOAT RACING. The betting on the race between the Cambridge and

Oxford crews, which takes place on Saturday, is now five to one on Cambridge. All experts believe that the race will be a mere walk-over. THE AFGHANS AGAIN DEFEATED. The British force under Captain Gough has defeated a body of 5,000 Afghans, killing 400. The British loss

is three officers and three men killed and thirty-one-BISMARCK AND THE ULTRAMONTANE POLICY. The recent interview of Herr Windhorst (Ultramontal ist) with Prince Bismarck is the principal subject of-conversation and newspaper comment at Berlin. Nothing definite was done evidently. The Pope has summoned to the Vatican several ecclesiastics who had been panished in Germany for infractions of the May laws. He desires to devise means by which any conflict with the laws may be avoided.

THE RUSSIANS RETURNING. Up to the end of the third week in March ten Russian Divisions had passed homewards through Turkey, be-

sides great trains of artillery, a brigade of sappers and six regiments of Cossacks. CABINET INTRIGUES IN TURKEY. The Constantinople correspondent of The Times, write ng on March 28, explains that the state of chronic crisis that exists there is caused by the perpetual in-trigues of the bulk of the Cabinet, and chiefly by Said Pacha, Minister of Justice, and by Osman Pacha, Minister of War, against the Grand Vizier and Caratheo-

dorl Pacha. Minister of Foreign Affairs, who favor re-forms. The Grand Vizier is beginning to see the im-possibility of carrying out his policy in the face of such an opposition. It is said he has informed the Sultan that considerable changes are absolutely indispensable. THE LEWIS SUIT FOR A MILLION.

The Lewis will case, involving \$1,000,000. was continued in Jersey City yesterday. Thomas Lewis Lewis, who claims to be a son of Joseph L. Lewis, Ireland, in 1820, his father's name being Joseph L. Lewis, and his mother's maiden name being Judy Deveraux. When the witness was thirteen years of age, his mother, who had been descried by her husband, died. Thomas stayed in Ireland until tifteen years ago, when he came to this country with his family, nine years ago, the witness said, he met John Meeney, an old country man, in a liquor saloon in Chatham-st., this city. Their conversation was overheard by an aged man standing near, who followed them from the saloon man standing near, who followed them from the saloon and asked Lewis if he was born in Mullinhone. Ho then asked several questions about the witness and his family and introduced himself as his father. Lewis never visited the old man, although he know ho was living in Hoboken: but he did not know that he was weathy until he died. He also testified that his father ran away on account of a quarted over his moth; er's wedding portion. John Meeney substantiated the, testimony in regard to the meeting in the saloon in this city.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SING SING PAYING A PROFIT.

SING SING APRIL 3.—The Sing Sing Prison carned a March \$18,568 12. The expenses were \$16,328 16; teav; ing a profit of \$2,329 96.

THE TOTAL VOTE OF RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—Block Island gives
Van Zandt 109; Segar 148. The total vote of the State is;
Republican, 9.718; Democratic, 5,515; Greenback and scattering, 377. THE \$3,000,000 AMENDMENT DEFEATED

THE \$3,000,000 AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 3.—The amendment to the Riot bill offer of veterday proposing to reduce the amount of the Habilities to \$3,000,000, etc., was defeated in the House to day by a vote of 103 to 92.

THE SALE OF A RAILBOAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 3.—The Lafayette, Muncle and Bioemingion Halironal was seld, by order of the Urited States Coart, at Lafayette to day for \$1,413,000, to Letward H. I. Lympo, C. R. Ummings, Daniel P. Ecia and John S. Newberry, trustees. There was only one bid.

Edward H. R. Lymon, C. R. Cummings, Daniel P. Felis and John S. Newberry, trustees. There was only one bid. THE BILL TO PAY FOR THE BIOT AT PITTSBURG, Harris Will Berner, and the rise bill was astemblied this afternoon by a friend of the bill, reducing the amount from 8,400,000 to 83,000,000 and authorizing a commission, to consist of the Attorney-General, Charles R. Buckanew, Gainsta A. Grow and two disinterested pursons loadjust and pay the losses.

MILLER STILL WRESTLING AND WINNING.
BALTIMORE, April 3.—The wrestling match between William Miller, of this city, and John McMahon, of Vermont, Graco-Bonna style with the use of the legs, best three in five, for \$500 a side, came off to highl at the Academy of Music and resulted in another vicery for Miller.

POLITICAL AMALGAMATION IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—A coalition of the Democratic and National parties in this city was effected to-day. The delegates from each party, in a convention assembled for deman Gas for Mayor by accumulation.

ATHLETIC SPORTSIN BOSTON.

deman Otis for Mayor by acciamation.

ATHLETIC SPORTSIN ROSTON.

BOSTON, April 3.—Fast Loay was observed here by a general suspension of business by services in the churches and out-door sports. The baseball senson was begon with a game between the Bostons and a picked nine, resulting in the defeat of the latter by a serve of 3 to 0. In Music Hall there was a twenty mite race for women pedestrians for \$190. Ida Biackwell won in 4h. Im. 27a.; Nollie Reynolds second, in 4h. 17m. 1 5a.